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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 18 January 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 11 January 2016, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Levent **Eler**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-00728 (E) 220116

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Annex to the letter dated 18 January 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 14 December 2015 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/70/620-S/2015/971), which yet again contains false assertions. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

In the letter, we witnessed with disappointment that, instead of acting in line with the positive atmosphere that is prevailing regarding the Cyprus problem and thus refraining from levelling oft-repeated unfounded allegations, the Greek Cypriot side chose to expand the scope of its accusations beyond Cyprus.

It should be underlined, at the outset, that the legal and historical facts of the island are clear as to the reasons behind the emergence of today's status quo in Cyprus. Similarly, it should not be forgotten that it is the Turkish Cypriot side who accepted the United Nations Comprehensive Settlement Plan of 2004, which envisaged a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem. Thus, it is both misleading and factually incorrect to label the Turkish Cypriot side as "secessionist".

Regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As to the false assertion regarding the "illegally issued notices to airmen", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace, including issuance of notices to airmen, are carried out by, and in cooperation with, the relevant authorities of the State in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claim in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Turkish Cypriot Civil Aviation Department, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all air and sea ports in Northern Cyprus as "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made in the report to the Security Council of Kofi Annan, the then Secretary-General, dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly stated, "I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)".

The legislation of the Turkish Cypriot side on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using airspace in the North. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2015 alone, the number of passengers who used Ercan Airport stood at nearly 3,500,000 (compared with 3,250,000 in 2014), while a 7 per cent increase is expected in 2016. Moreover, in 2015, nearly 26,000 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and around 210,000 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace, while a 7 per cent increase is again expected in 2016. In that respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

At a time when the comprehensive settlement negotiations are progressing swiftly in a result-oriented atmosphere, I deem it necessary to stress the need to fully channel all our efforts towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus issue in line with the established United Nations parameters and the Joint Declaration of 11 February 2014, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric, which is not reflective of the joint vision and cooperation expressed by the leaders of both communities on the island since the resumption of the settlement talks in May 2015. As the two future partners in the island of Cyprus, we should never lose sight of the fact that the solution of the Cyprus problem will comprehensively deal with all pending issues between the two sides and thus focus all our efforts towards the ultimate goal of settlement.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that, as the Turkish Cypriot side, we are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance within the context of

your good offices mission in Cyprus and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2016/52

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2016

Original: English

France: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements on the Central African Republic, in particular resolutions 2121 (2013), 2127 (2013), 2134 (2014), 2149 (2014), 2181 (2014), 2196 (2015), 2212 (2015) and 2217 (2015) as well as Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/17 of 20 October 2015,

Taking note of the letter dated 21 December 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that MINUSCA will comprise up to 10,750 military personnel, including 480 Military Observers and Military Staff Officers, 2,080 police personnel, including 400 Individual Police Officers, and 108 corrections officers which includes an additional 68 corrections officers;

2. *Requests* that the Secretary-General keep the levels of military personnel, police personnel and corrections officers in MINUSCA under continuous review;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

16-01742 (E) 090216

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United Nations S/2016/53

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 January 2016
English
Original: Spanish

Identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

For the purposes of circulation to the members of the Security Council and issuance as a document of the Security Council, I wish to transmit to you the note wherein the President of the Republic of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos Calderon, on behalf of the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC-EP), requests the participation of the United Nations in the international component of the tripartite monitoring and verification mechanism of the Agreement on the ceasefire and definitive and bilateral cessation of hostilities and the abandonment of arms, in accordance with joint communique No. 65, issued on 19 January 2016, which is enclosed for your information.

(*Signed*) Maria Emma **Mejia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-00870 (E) 220116 220116

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Annex to the identical letters dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]

I have the honour to address you, and through you the members of the Security Council, to report on the progress made in the negotiations between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia — Ejercito del Pueblo (FARC-EP), on the basis of the General Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace, signed on 26 August 2012 in Havana. These negotiations have gone forward with major support from the Republic of Cuba and the Kingdom of Norway as guarantor countries, and with the Governments of the Republic of Chile and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela as monitors.

Over the past three years of talks, we have achieved agreement on fundamental issues; the points concerning the end of the conflict, including the ceasefire and bilateral and definitive cessation of hostilities and abandonment of arms, as well as those relating to verification, implementation and endorsement of the Final Agreement for the Termination of Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace, among others, remain pending.

With regard to the latter, I would like to express the wish of my Government and FARC-EP to request the participation of the United Nations, through a political mission made up of observers from member countries of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, as the international component of the tripartite mechanism for monitoring and verification of the Agreement on the ceasefire and bilateral and definitive cessation of hostilities and abandonment of arms.

We have also decided to request the international component to chair and coordinate the tripartite mechanism in all its aspects, to settle disputes, make recommendations and present reports. I have attached for circulation among the members of the Security Council the text of joint communique No. 65, issued on 19 January 2016, which contains these proposals (see enclosure).

Along those lines, we have agreed to request the immediate establishment of a special political mission for that purpose, for a period of 12 months, which can be extended by request of the Government and FARC-EP, made up of unarmed international observers, with a mandate in keeping with the agreement between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP concerning the monitoring and verification mechanism for the ceasefire and the bilateral and definitive cessation of hostilities and abandonment of arms.

The Government of Colombia and FARC-EP have agreed to invite the member countries of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States to take part in the group of unarmed international observers which we are requesting the United Nations to form.

We are likewise requesting the mission to consider making preparations for deployment once the Security Council resolution is adopted. The mission will enjoy full security guarantees.

On behalf of the Republic of Colombia, I take this opportunity to thank you and the Member States of the United Nations for the willingness they have shown to support the people and Government of Colombia in this process.

A positive response to our request and the immediate establishment of this mission for monitoring and verification of the Agreement on the ceasefire and bilateral and definitive cessation of hostilities and abandonment of arms will make a significant contribution to progress in the final phase of the negotiations, which should quickly result in the signing of a Final Agreement for the Termination of Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Durable Peace between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and FARC-EP.

(*Signed*) Juan Manuel **Santos Calderon**

Enclosure

Joint Communique No. 65

Havana, 19 January 2016

The Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia — Ejercito del Pueblo (FARC-EP):

Reiterate their commitment to the negotiations to achieve a Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace (Final Agreement), including an agreement on a ceasefire and bilateral and definitive cessation of hostilities and abandonment of arms.

They also reiterate their commitment to the implementation of all the agreements contained in the Final Agreement and the implementation of effective monitoring and verification mechanisms, with international oversight, that guarantee full compliance with the commitments made.

We have decided to establish a tripartite mechanism for monitoring and verification of the Agreement on the ceasefire and the bilateral and definitive cessation of hostilities and abandonment of arms to build confidence and to guarantee its fulfilment, comprising the Government of Colombia, FARC-EP, and an international component that will chair and coordinate the mechanism in all its aspects, settle disputes, make recommendations and present reports; it will begin its work once this agreement has been achieved. With regard to the abandonment of arms, this international component will verify it under the terms and with the due guarantees to be established under the protocols of the agreement.

We have agreed that this international component will be a United Nations political mission made up of observers from member countries of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States.

For this purpose, we have decided to request the United Nations Security Council immediately to establish this political mission with unarmed observers for a period of 12 months, to be extended at the request of the Government and FARC-EP, and to ascertain the availability of the member countries of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States to contribute to this mission to be established by the United Nations.

We further request the mission to begin the necessary preparations, in close coordination and collaboration with the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP, for its deployment. The international observers will enjoy full security guarantees.

We thank the United Nations and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States for their willingness to support Colombia in its search for peace.

United Nations S/2016/54

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 January 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 January 2016 (see annex) from Mr. Sameh Shokry Selim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, responding to the letter dated 25 November 2015 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/916).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-00848 (E) 220116 220116

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Annex to the letter dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan dated 25 November 2015 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2015/916). I should like to respond to the assertions made in that letter regarding the holding of parliamentary elections in the Egyptian district of Hala'ib and Shalatin. Egypt held elections in the district in order to exercise sovereignty over all of its territories and fulfil its responsibilities towards its citizens. Elections of all types, whether presidential, parliamentary or local elections or referendums, are held in accordance with the Constitution and Egyptian legislation on the demarcation of electoral districts throughout Egyptian territory.

The Egyptian Government stresses that it is committed to the fraternal and historic ties between the governments and peoples of Egypt and the Sudan. It will continue to work persistently to promote the political, economic and cultural interests of the two kindred peoples in a context of complementarity, good neighbourly relations and a shared future.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sameh Hassan Shokry **Selim**
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Arab Republic of Egypt

United Nations S/2016/55

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 January 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 20 January 2016 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to the letter dated 8 December 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America, I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have agreed to send a mission to Burundi and Ethiopia during the period from 21 to 23 January 2016. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference for the mission, which are annexed hereto (see annex).

The Burundi leg of the mission will be co-led by Ambassador Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins (Angola), Ambassador Samantha Power (United States of America) and Mr. Alexis Lamek (France). The Ethiopia leg of the mission will be led by Ambassador Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt).

Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

Ambassador Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins (Angola)
Mr. Zhao Yong (China)
Ambassador Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt)
Mr. Alexis Mikhaël Lamek (France)
Ambassador Yoshifumi Okamura (Japan)
Ambassador Ramlan Bin Ibrahim (Malaysia)
Ambassador Gerard van Bohemen (New Zealand)
Mr. Petr V. Iliichev (Russian Federation)
Ambassador Gorgui Ciss (Senegal)
Ambassador Juan Manuel González de Linares Palou (Spain)
Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko (Ukraine)
Ambassador Matthew Rycroft (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Ambassador Samantha Power (United States of America)
Ambassador Luis Homero Bermudez Alvarez (Uruguay)
Ambassador Henry Alfredo Suárez Moreno (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elbio **Rosselli**
President of the Security Council

16-00784 (E) 200116

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Annex

Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to Burundi and Ethiopia, January 2016

Burundi

1. The Security Council will carry out its mission to Burundi within the framework of resolution 2248 (2015), the presidential statement of 28 October 2015 (S/PRST/2015/18) and the press statement of 19 December 2015 (SC/12174).

2. The Security Council will meet with the President of Burundi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the President and Vice-President of the National Assembly, and representatives of political parties, civil society organizations and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, among others.

3. The Security Council will deliver the messages contained in the documents set out in paragraph 1 above.

Ethiopia

4. During the stopover in Addis Ababa on 23 January 2016, the members of the Security Council intend to hold informal dialogue with the African Union Peace and Security Council, with the following objectives:

(a) To strengthen partnership and enhance cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2033 (2012);

(b) To exchange views on a number of issues of interest to both the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council, namely:

(i) The situation in Burundi;

(ii) The situation in Somalia.

United Nations S/2016/56

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 January 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 19 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you in reference to the summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration, dated 4 January 2016 (S/2016/10).

In this connection, I have the honour to inform you that, upon instructions of my Government, Tunisia requests the retention of the following items, listed in paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned document, on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:

62. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509);

63. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed Khaled **Khiari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations S/2016/57

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 January 2016

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

At its 7488th meeting, held on 20 July 2015 in connection with the item entitled "Non-proliferation", the Security Council adopted resolution 2231 (2015).

In paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Security Council requested that, as soon as the International Atomic Energy Agency has verified that the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken the actions specified in paragraphs 15.1-15.11 of annex V of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the Director General of the Agency submit to the Council a report confirming this fact.

Accordingly, the President herewith circulates the report of the Director General dated 16 January 2016 (see annex).

16-00793 (E) 210116

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Annex

Letter dated 16 January 2016 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to submit to the Security Council, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), a report confirming that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has verified that, as of 16 January 2016, the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken the actions specified in paragraphs 15.1-15.11 of annex V of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (see enclosure). The report, contained in document GOV/INF/2016/1, is submitted to the IAEA Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukiya **Amano**

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Verification and Monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015)*

Report by the Director General

1. The Board of Governors has authorized the Director General to implement the necessary verification and monitoring of the Islamic Republic of Iran's (Iran's) nuclear-related commitments as set out in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and report accordingly, for the full duration of those commitments in light of United Nations Security Council (Security Council) resolution 2231 (2015).[1]

2. This report to the Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council is to confirm that the Agency has verified that Iran has taken the actions specified in paragraphs 15.1–15.11 of Annex V of the JCPOA.[2]

3. The Agency has verified and confirms that, as of 16 January 2016, Iran:

Arak Heavy Water Research Reactor (15.1)[3]

i. was not pursuing the construction of the existing IR-40 Reactor (Arak Heavy Water Research Reactor) based on its original design (JCPOA, Annex I — Nuclear related measures, para. 3);

ii. had removed the existing calandria from the IR-40 Reactor (para. 3);

iii. had rendered the calandria inoperable by filling the openings in it with concrete, such that the Agency was able to verify that the calandria is not usable for a future nuclear application (para. 3);

iv. was not producing or testing natural uranium pellets, fuel pins or fuel assemblies specifically designed for the support of the IR-40 Reactor as originally designed (para. 10);

v. had stored under continuous Agency monitoring all existing natural uranium pellets and fuel assemblies for the IR-40 Reactor (para. 10);

vi. had modified the fuel production process line at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant at Esfahan such that it cannot be used for the fabrication of fuel for the IR-40 Reactor as originally designed (para. 10);

Heavy Water Production Plant (15.2)

i. had no more than 130 metric tonnes of nuclear grade heavy water or its equivalent in different enrichments (para. 14);

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* Circulated to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency under the symbol GOV/INF/2016/1.

[1] GOV/2015/53.

[2] Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015), para. 5.

[3] This numbering corresponds to the paragraphs of Annex V of the JCPOA.

ii. had informed the Agency about the inventory and the production of the Heavy Water Production Plant (HWPP) and was allowing the Agency to monitor the quantities of Iran's heavy water stocks and the amount of heavy water produced at the HWPP (para. 15);

Enrichment Capacity (15.3)

i. had no more than 5060 IR-1 centrifuges installed at the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) at Natanz in no more than 30 of the cascades in the configurations of the operating units at the time the JCPOA was agreed (para. 27);

ii. was not enriching uranium above 3.67% U-235 (para. 28) at any of its declared nuclear facilities;[4]

iii. had removed and stored in Hall B of FEP, under Agency continuous monitoring, all excess centrifuges and infrastructure not associated with the 5060 IR-1 centrifuges in FEP (para. 29), including all IR-2m centrifuges (para. 29.1), UF_6 pipework, and UF_6 withdrawal equipment from one of the withdrawal stations that was not in service at the time the JCPOA was agreed (para. 29.2);

Centrifuge Research and Development (15.4)

i. was not accumulating enriched uranium through its enrichment research and development (R&D) activities and its enrichment R&D with uranium was not being conducted using centrifuges other than IR-4, IR-5, IR-6 and IR-8 centrifuges (para. 32);

ii. was not conducting mechanical testing on more than two single centrifuges of type IR-2m, IR 4, IR-5, IR-6, IR-6s, IR-7 and IR-8 (para. 32);

iii. was not building or testing, with or without uranium, types of centrifuge other than those specified in the JCPOA (para. 32);

iv. had removed all of the centrifuges from the 164-machine IR 2m cascade and the 164-machine IR-4 cascade at PFEP and placed them in storage in Hall B of FEP in Natanz under Agency continuous monitoring (paras. 33 and 34);

v. was testing centrifuges installed at PFEP within the limits set out in the JCPOA i.e. a single IR 4 machine (para. 35), a 10-machine IR-4 cascade (para. 35), a single IR-5 machine (para. 36), a single IR-6 machine and its intermediate cascades (para. 37);

vi. had yet to start testing its single IR-8 centrifuge (para. 38);

vii. had recombined the streams from the R&D cascades at PFEP through the use of welded pipework in a manner that precludes the withdrawal of the enriched and depleted uranium material produced (para. 39);

viii. was, in relation to its declared nuclear facilities, testing centrifuges using uranium only at PFEP and conducting all mechanical testing of centrifuges only at PFEP and the Tehran Research Centre (para. 40);

[4] As of 16 January 2016, Iran was not enriching UF_6 at FEP.

ix. had removed to Hall B of FEP in Natanz under Agency continuous monitoring all centrifuges at PFEP, except those needed for testing as described in the relevant paragraphs above, and those in Cascade 1 at PFEP; had rendered inoperable Cascade 1 by, inter alia, removing the rotors, injecting epoxy resin into the pipework and removing the electrical systems (para. 41);

x. had stored all the IR-1 centrifuges previously installed in Cascade 6 at PFEP, and their associated infrastructure, in Hall B of FEP in Natanz under Agency continuous monitoring (para. 41); and was keeping the space in this line empty for R&D (para. 41);

xi. was maintaining the cascade infrastructure for testing single centrifuges and small and intermediate cascades in two R&D lines (nos. 2 and 3); and had adapted two other R&D lines (nos. 4 and 5) through the requisite removal of existing infrastructure (para. 42);

Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (15.5)

i. was not conducting any uranium enrichment or related R&D at the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) (para. 45);

ii. had removed all nuclear material from FFEP (para. 45);

iii. was maintaining no more than 1044 IR-1 centrifuges at FFEP, which were all in one wing (para. 46);

iv. had modified for the production of stable isotopes two of the cascades at FFEP that had never experienced UF_6 by removing the connection to the UF_6 feed main header; and had moved cascade UF_6 pipework to storage in Fordow under continuous Agency monitoring (para. 46.1);

v. was maintaining two cascades in an idle state and two cascades spinning, and had removed pipework that enables crossover tandem connections for these four cascades (para. 46.2);

vi. had removed from the aforementioned wing two other cascades by removing the IR 1 centrifuges and associated cascade UF6 pipework (para. 47.1);

vii. had removed from the other wing of FFEP all IR-1 centrifuges and related uranium enrichment infrastructure, including pipework, and feed and withdrawal stations (para. 48.1);

Other Aspects of Enrichment (15.6)

i. had provided the Agency with Iran's long-term enrichment and R&D enrichment plan which is to be part of Iran's initial declaration described in Article 2 of the Additional Protocol (para. 52);

ii. had provided the Agency with a template for describing different centrifuge types (IR-1, IR 2m, IR-4, IR-5, IR-6, IR-6s, IR-7, IR-8) and associated definitions that have been agreed with JCPOA participants (para. 54); had agreed with the JCPOA participants a procedure for measuring IR-1, IR 2m and IR 4 centrifuge performance data (para. 55);

Uranium Stocks and Fuels (15.7)

i. had a stockpile of no more than 300 kg of UF6 enriched up to 3.67% U-235 (or the equivalent in different chemical forms), as a result of either downblending to natural uranium, or sale and delivery out of Iran (para. 57);

ii. had fabricated into fuel plates for the Tehran Research Reactor,[5] transferred out of Iran or diluted to an enrichment level of 3.67% U-235 or less, all uranium oxide enriched to between 5% and 20% U-235 (para. 58);

Centrifuge Manufacturing (15.8)

i. was not producing IR-1 centrifuges to replace damaged or failed machines, as its stock of such centrifuges was in excess of 500 (para. 62);

Transparency Measures (15.9)

i. had completed the modalities and facility-specific arrangements to allow the Agency to implement all transparency measures provided for in Annex I of the JCPOA (see para. 4 below);

Additional Protocol and Modified Code 3.1 (15.10)

i. had notified the Agency pursuant to paragraph 64, Section L of Annex I of the JCPOA that, effective on Implementation Day, Iran will provisionally apply the Additional Protocol to its Safeguards Agreement in accordance with Article 17(b) of the Additional Protocol (para. 64);

ii. had notified the Agency pursuant to paragraph 65, Section L of Annex I of the JCPOA that, effective on Implementation Day, Iran will fully implement the modified Code 3.1 of the Subsidiary Arrangements to Iran's Safeguards Agreement as long as the Safeguards Agreement remains in force (para. 65);

Centrifuge Component Manufacturing Transparency (15.11)

i. had provided to the Agency an initial inventory of all existing centrifuge rotor tubes and bellows and permitted the Agency to verify this inventory by item counting and numbering, and through containment and surveillance (para. 80.1); and

ii. had declared to the Agency all locations and equipment that are used for the production of centrifuge rotor tubes or bellows and permitted the Agency to implement continuous monitoring of this equipment (para. 80.2).

4. In addition, the Agency also confirms that, as of 16 January 2016, Iran:

Modern Technologies and Long-Term Presence of the Agency

(a) had permitted the Agency to use on-line enrichment measurement devices and electronic seals which communicate their status within nuclear sites to Agency inspectors (para. 67.1);

[5] As of 16 January 2016, all fuel assemblies and fuel plates fabricated for use in the Tehran Research Reactor had been irradiated.

(b) had facilitated the automated collection of Agency measurement recordings registered by installed measurement devices (para. 67.1);

(c) had made the necessary arrangements to allow for a long-term Agency presence, including issuing long-term visas, as well as by providing proper working space for the Agency at nuclear sites and, with best efforts, at locations near nuclear sites in Iran (para. 67.2);

Transparency Related to Uranium Ore Concentrate

(a) had permitted the Agency to monitor through measures agreed with Iran, including containment and surveillance, that all uranium ore concentrate (UOC) produced in Iran or obtained from any other source is transferred to the Uranium Conversion Facility in Esfahan (para. 68);

(b) had provided the Agency with all information necessary to enable the Agency to verify the production of UOC and the inventory of UOC produced in Iran or obtained from any other source (para. 69); and

Transparency Related to Enrichment

(a) had permitted the Agency to have regular access to relevant buildings at Natanz, including all of FEP and PFEP, and daily access upon request (para. 71).

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Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 20 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith the record of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in October 2015 (see annex). During the reported period, Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 2,628 times by using large-calibre weapons, trench mortars, grenade launchers and other heavy weaponry from its positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

As a result, three Azerbaijani servicemen were wounded. In addition, civilian populations near the frontline areas were deliberately targeted and civilian infrastructure was severely damaged.

Continued occupation of a large portion of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia is the main obstacle to the settlement of the conflict and the only source of the escalation of the situation and the occurrence of hostilities.

Azerbaijan will continue to take resolute measures against and respond adequately to Armenia's ongoing aggression, violations of the ceasefire and other provocative acts.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-00859 (E) 280116

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Annex to the letter dated 20 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for October 2015*

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
1 October	0320-0325 0600-0640 2245-2250	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK/ DShK	10	
	0230-0300 0630-0645	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0625-0650	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	11	
	0315-0325	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	11	
	0325-0330	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0315-0325 2340-2350	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	PK	4	
	0015-0025	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0025	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0430-0440	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0030-0050	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0020 0010-0025	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0330	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	1325-1330	Nemirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
	0310-0350	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	

Abbreviations: AGS, automatic grenade launcher, mounted; AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; MT, mine thrower; OSV, semi-automatic sniper rifle; PK, Kalashnikov machine gun; RPG-7V, hand-held anti-tank grenade launcher; SVD, sniper rifle.

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0310-0355	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0310-0350	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0310-0350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0310-0350	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0310-0330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0210-0230 2030-2035	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0215-0330	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	10	
	0345-0450	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	
	0435-0440	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	2	
	0435-0440	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0435-0440	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0110-0150	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0310-0355	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
2 October	0130-0145 2240-2300	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	6	
	0430-0455	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK	1	
	0430-0440	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	2	
	0430-0440	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0440-0445	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0430-0435	Nemirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0430-0440 2050-2110	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0020-0035 0150-0155 0310-0330 0400-0415 2210-2230	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	13	
	0020-0035 0400-0415 1820-1825	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ MT(1)	4	
	0020-0035 2210-2230	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0400-0415	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0020-0035 0330-0350	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0310-0350	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	16	
	0310-0330	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0330	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0330-0350	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0330-0350	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0035 0330-0350	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
3 October	0035-0045 0215-0235 1540-1550 2215-2220	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/ DShK/ PK/ MT(1)	5	
	0210-0220 1115-1125 2240-2320 2330-2340	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ DShK/ MT(1)	5	
	0320-0330	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0335-0345	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0330-0340	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0330-0335	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0020-0035 0535-0545	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0020	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0010-0020 0120-0155	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0125-0135 0320-0345	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0120-0125	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0200-0215	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0320-0345 2300-2315	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0320-0345	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0200-0215	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	
	0200-0215 0320-0345	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	10	
	0320-0345	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0320-0345	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0320-0345	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0320-0345	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0320-0345	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	1705-1715 2300-2315	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	DShK/ AK	2	
4 October	0120-0150 2130-2140 2145-2155 2315-2340	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/ MT(1)	5	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0030-0050 0120-0150	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	DShK/ AK/ MT(1)	5	
	2245-2255	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0250-0315 2215-2245 2255-2305	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0250-0315 2315-2355	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0250-0315 2210-2245	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0350-0420	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0030-0110 1515-1545	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	MT(1)/ AK	4	
	0030-0045 2320-2345	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	MT(1)/ AK	4	
	0100-0130 0240-0400 2325-2340	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0100-0130 0240-0400 2330-2357	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	11	
	0100-0130 0240-0330	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0240-0330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0330-0400	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0240-0400	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0300-0315 2215-2305 2315-2345	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0020-0100 0315-0355	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0115-0145 0330-0400	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ MT(1)	4	
	0240-0400	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0330-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0330-0400	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
5 October	0100-0115 0210-0215	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	6	
	0240-0300	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0240-0300	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0250-0305	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0245-0315	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0340-0350	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	2110-2120	Nemirli village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0200-0240 2245-2305	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0050-0425	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0335-0420	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0200-0225	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0200-0225	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0200-0225	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0230-0255	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0435-0445	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire viol...ons*	*Casualties and damage*
	0250-0320	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0245-0345	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	2300-2320	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AKM	2	
6 October	0020-0045	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0050-0240	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0140-0235	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0130-0255	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0030-0225	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0040-0125	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0040-0100	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0405-0420	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0045-0310	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0020-0055	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0130-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0100-0200	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0015-0400	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0200-0350	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0055-0255	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0215-0345	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0140-0235	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0130-0255	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0030-0225	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0040-0125	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0040-0100	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
7 October	0045-0055	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0010-0025	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0350-0400	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0105-0115	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0350-0415	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0400-0415	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0055-0100	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0320-0350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0335-0350	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	0345-0350	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0230-0300	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0345-0350 1900-1920	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	0255-0320	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0235-0315	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0235-0245	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0230-0250	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0310-0325 0410-0420	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0300-0350	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
8 October	1535-1545	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0010-0015 1300-1305	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	1535	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded.
	1610-1620	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0240-0255	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0315-0335	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	MT(1)/ PK	3	
	0005-0025 0155-0215	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0215-0225	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0255-0305 0310-0315 0330-0345 0400-0405	Seysulan village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0215-0225	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM/ AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0255-0305 0310-0315 0330-0345 0400-0405	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0310-0330 0400-0405	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0320-0330 0400-0405	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0315-0330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0240-0245 0420-0430	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0330-0400	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0240-0245	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0345-0350	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0420-0430	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0420-0430	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0240-0245	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	MT/ RPG	1	
	0225-0230	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
9 October	0020-0045	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0100-0125 0410-0415 2215-2225	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0115-0125 0130-0135 0230-0300	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0015 0100-0130 0230-0300	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0105-0125 0135-0155 0305-0325	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0200-0215 0225-0235	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0015-0045 0145-0210	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0145	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0150-0220 0330-0355 2335-2355	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0020-0045 0050-0055	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0130-0155 0200-0215 0240-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0100-0105 0120-0200	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0015-0025 0110-0125 0210-1215 0320-0400	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0200-0230 0330-0350	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0050-0140 0240-0255	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0005-0030 0140-0205 0230-0245 0355-0410	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0105-0135 0155-0225 0335-0355	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0100-0115 0215-0230 0410-0425	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0020-0025 0125-0130 0335-0350	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0130-0155 0205-0245 0305-0335	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0020-0025 0125-0130 0335-0350	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
10 October	0050-0115 0340-0350	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	2215-2230	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	2	
	0310-0320	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0120-0140 0420-0425	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	2300-2315	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0020	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0225-0355 2300-2315	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	2040-2045 2240-2250	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM/ AK	2	
	0115-0135 2315-2330	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0250-0350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0400-0430	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	1920-1940	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	MT/ RPG	1	
	0400-0430	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0200-0255	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0155-0255	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	0200-0235	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1835-1850	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
11 October	0325-0350	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0005-0445	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0135	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0245-0305	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0245-0305 2250-2340	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	2130-2345	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0245-0305	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0030-0035 1033-1045	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ DShK	2	
	0355-0445 1140-1145	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK/ MT(1)	10	
	0410-0445	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0355-0410	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0355-0410	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0355-0410	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0355-0410	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0625-0650 1030-1035	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
12 October	0130-0255	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0050-0140	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1500-1515	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0020	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0030-0105	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0100-0430	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0130-0245	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0115-0305	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	5	
	0100-0335	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0115-0225	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0145-0315	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0145-0355	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0045-0355	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	5	
	0050-0220	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0025-0215	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0115-0135	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	3	
	0000-0300	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0205-0545	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0135-0520	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0130-0335	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0235-0425	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0120-0235	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0420	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0115-0310	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	1	
	1215-1300	Unnamed heights of Gedebey district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
13 October	0205-0220	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	10	
	0020-0130 2225-2230	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ MT(3)	13	
	0100-0130	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	8	
	0005-0025	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0430-0450	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0430-0435	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0220-0410	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0215-0320	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0430-0515	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0220-0330	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	10	
	0400-0425	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	10	
	0505-0550	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0515-0555	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
14 October	0025-0220	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	PK/AK	6	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0035-0135	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0130-0135	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	7	
	0200-0440	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0435-0445	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0140-0155	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0300-0310	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0230-0235	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0230-0235	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0230-0235	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	1	
	0035-0135	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0435-0450	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0230-0450	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0455-0500	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0435-0500	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0435-0500	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0315	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0230-0500	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0120-0145	Unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0200-0205	Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0210-0215	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0125-0135	Unnamed heights of Gedebey district, Azerbaijan	AKM/ AK	3	
	0450-0500	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0500-0520	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
15 October	0200-0510	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0140-0535	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0240-0315	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0225-0310	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0135-0315	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0015-0340	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0150-0245	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0005-0350	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0345-0355	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0340-0400	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0205-0340	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0245-0315	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0230-0405 2235-2255	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0305-0345	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0500-0515	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0250-0320	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0210-0325	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0100-0410	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0215-0510	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0210-0455	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0025-0410	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0120-0420	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	1330	Positions opposite Chinari village (Berd district, Armenia)	SVD	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded.
16 October	0220-0240	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0220-0250 1800-0000	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	9	
	0410-0430 2120-2135	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	10	
	0040-0155	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0245-0305	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0350-0415	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0145-0245	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	10	
	0110-0135	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	14	
	0420-0455	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0245-0310	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0250-0320	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0245-0310	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0430-0500	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0430-0500	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0210-0255 2040-2050	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0210-0225	Kemerli village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0235	Gaymagly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0225	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
17 October	0125-0135 1910-1925	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0130-0535	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ DShK	3	
	0230-0335	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	7	
	0210-0225	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0420-0430	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0200-0450	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0215-0355	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0205-0245	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0315-0345	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0450-0455	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0500-0505	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0100-0125	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0200-0215	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0445-0450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	1	
	0410-0430	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0340-0425	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	10	
18 October	0245-0525	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0130-0210	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0255-0315	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0405	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0015-0315	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0220	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0125-0415	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0145-0340	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0120-0125	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0053-0325	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0010-0405	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0200-0350	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0215-0410	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0430-0530	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0035-0415	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0100-0240	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0130-0310	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	10	
	0240-0345	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0100-0310	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0040-0315	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0015-0145	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
19 October	0325-0330	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0325-0345	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	10	
	0145-0330	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0350-0410	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0200-0250	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0230-0305	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0420-0440	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0010-0430	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	0210-0450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0310-0330	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0310-0340	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	13	
	0310-0345	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0230-0310	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0245-0310	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
20 October	0130-0145 0245-0310	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	DShK/ AK	2	
	0240-0435	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0005-0135	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	6	
	0210-0405	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0215-0325	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0120-0245	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0005-0320	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0215-0430	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0010-0235	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0310-0445	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0500-0535	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0250-0340	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0345-0350	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0010	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	1500-1545	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	1620-1645	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0010-0350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0135-0355	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0025-0250	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0110-0210	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0335-0415	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0005-0025	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0135-0150	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0210-0220	Unnamed heights of Qazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0005-0015	Paravakar village (Ijevan district, Armenia) and Kohne Gyshlag village (Aghstafa district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0315-0350	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Agdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	1	
	0125-0140	Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0100-0115	Unnamed heights of Gedebey district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0240-0245	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
21 October	0015-0120 0245-0250 0520-0525 1755-1810	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0130-0210	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0255-0315	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0305-0315	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0220	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0320-0330	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0000-0125 0450-0455	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0100-0115 0200-0245 0420-0425	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0200-0225 0305-0315	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0230-0325	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0020-0100 0300-0310 0410-0420	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0010-0250	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	5	
	0140-0155 0330-0425 2220-2345	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0220-0350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0215-0410	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0430-0530	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0035-0415	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0205-0240	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0235-0255	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0345	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0015-0215 0320-0400	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0200-0350	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0150-0225 2220-2245	Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0005-0455	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	1755-1815	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
22 October	0045-0100	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0030-0055	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0010-0055	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0310-0335	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0450-0515	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0310-0510	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0325-0510	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	1840	Karmiravan village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded.
	0035-0130 0400-0418	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	
	0210-0225 0325-0400 0505-0530	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0305-0345 0510-0545	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0320-0400	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0215-0245	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0245-0300	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0410-0425	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0405-0455	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0405-0455 0515-0530	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0430-0440	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0140-0150	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0155-0210	Kokhanabi village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	PK	2	
	0040-0100	Unnamed heights of Gedebey district, Azerbaijan	PK	2	
	0100-0105	Unnamed heights of Dashkesen district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
	0110-0120	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	PK	1	
23 October	0130-0145 0245-0310 0400-0410	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0105-0350	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0140-0150 0205-0335	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0335-0505	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0120-0245	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0135-0320	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0215-0300	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0325-0340 0425-0430	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0220-0225	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0310-0445	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ MT(1)	2	
	0300-0435	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0250-0340	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ MT(1)	2	
	0345-0350	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0005-0010	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0225 0300-0310	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM/ MT(1)	3	
	0210-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0005-0010 0120-0125 0215-0240 0300-0345	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0205-0250	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0110-0135 0200-0210	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0335-0415	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0025-0055 0120-0145	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0215-0230	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0110-0120 0235-0240	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0215-0240 0300-0355	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0200-0225 0300-0355	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0010-0115 0210-0220	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0225-0235 0345-0405	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Agdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0210-0215	Unnamed heights of Gedebey district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0115-0125	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
24 October	0305-0320	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0255-0315	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0315	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0305-0315	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0220	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0320-0330	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	1	
	0120-0240	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0315-0415	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0125 0200-0215 0430-0450 2120-2125	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM/ MT(1)	7	
	0010-0020 0115-0145 0210-0245	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0020-0045	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0010-0245 0310-0345	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0220-0230 0300-0315 0340-0350	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0215-0230 0405-0410	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0430-0500 0520-0530	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0035-0055 0255-0300 0325-0355 0410-0415	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0205-0215 0230-0240	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0235-0255	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0115-0135	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0000-0005 0230-0300	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0205-0210 0310-0315 0540-0545	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0135-0140 0340-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0105-0225 0335-0345	Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0015 0100-0115 0330-0335 0410-0415	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0530-0545 1030-1040	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	1000-1005 1910-1925 2240-2305	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	1030-1040 1910-1925	Gushchu Ayrum village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
25 October	0350-0435	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/PK	10	
	0350-0400 0500-0510 1305-1310	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK/ DShK	6	
	0355-0400 0500-0520	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0330-0400	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0400-0420	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK/PK	6	
	0230-0245	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0310-0315	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0035-0045 0230-0245	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0315	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0310-0400	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0300-0400	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0405	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	
	0340-0400	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	10	
	0310-0410	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0350-0410	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	8	
	0340-0400	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0355-0410	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0330-0410	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0350-0410	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0005-0030	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0300-0350	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
26 October	0130-0145 0245-0310 0400-0410	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0105-0135 0200-0305 0335-0350	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	
	0140-0150 0205-0335	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0335-0435 0500-0505	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0120-0245	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0135-0200 0225-0235 0315-0320	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0215-0300 0325-0340 0425-0430	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0025-0030 0125-0150 0200-0235	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0220-0225	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0310-0325 0425-0445	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0315 0420-0435	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0250-0255 0325-0340	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0345-0350	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0010	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0210-0225 0300-0310	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0005-0010 0120-0125 0215-0240 0300-0345	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0300-0320 0430-0450	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	7	
	0205-0220	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0430-0450	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0335-0415	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0330 0430-0450	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	11	
	0110-0120	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0215-0240 0300-0345	Unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0200-0225 0315-0355	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0010-0115 0210-0220	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0225-0235 0345-0405	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Agdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	2	
	0210-0215	Unnamed heights of Gedebey district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0115-0125	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	1	
27 October	0015-0105 0200-0235 0305-0320	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0025-0205 0305-0315	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0110-0305	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0120-0140 0200-0245 0305-0315	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0115-0220	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0155 0220-0330	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	5	
	0005-0025	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0430-0450	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0215-0310	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0430-0515	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0330-0355	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0200-0245	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0105-0215	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0025	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0105-0255	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0205-0300	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0235-0255	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0115-0135	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0000-0005 0230-0300	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0205-0210 0310-0315 0400-0410 0540-0545	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0340-0400	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0200-0250	Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0310-0355	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0005-0035 0100-0120	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0115-0155 0210-0245 0300-0315	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0015-0055 0105-0155 0205-0220	Gushchu Ayrum village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
28 October	0325-0330 2145-2245	Tapgaragoyunlu village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK/ DShK	4	
	0325-0345	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0145-0150 0325-0330	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0350-0410	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0200-0255	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0230-0305	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0230-0255 0430-0440	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0010-0030 0400-0415	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	6	
	0210-0230 0410-0450	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0310-0400	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0320-0400	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	11	
	0350-0405	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0345-0400	Ashaghy Veysally village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0310-0400	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0230-0305 0410-0430	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	
	0410-0420	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	1410-1420	Ashaghy Eskipara village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	PK	1	
29 October	0130-0145 0245-0310 0400-0410	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK/ DShK	3	
	0105-0135 0200-0305 0335-0350	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	9	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0140-0150 0205-0310 0320-0335	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0335-0410 0425-0435 0500-0505	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0040-0100 0120-0155 0215-0245	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	7	
	0135-0235 0315-0320	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0215-0340 0425-0430	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0025-0030 0125-0150 0200-0235	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0220-0225	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0325 0425-0445	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0315 0425-0445	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0300-0315 0420-0435	Levonarkh village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0250-0255 0325-0340	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0345-0350	Chayly village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0005-0010	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0210-0225 0300-0310	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	8	
	0005-0010 0120-0125 0215-0255 0300-0345 0405-0415	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	9	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0015-0045 0300-0320 0430-0450	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0205-0220	Horadiz and Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0200-0215 0430-0450	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0125-0135 0335-0345 0410-0415	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	11	
	0110-0120 0215-0240 0300-0330 0300-0345 0430-0450	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0200-0225 0315-0355	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0010-0115 0210-0220	Unnamed heights of Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0225-0235 0345-0405	Mosesgekh village (Berd district, Armenia) and Agdam village (Tovuz district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	2	
	0225-0235 0330-0335	Unnamed heights of Gedebey district, Azerbaijan	AKM	2	
	0210-0215	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0115-0125	Unnamed heights of Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
30 October	0005-0025 0100-0115 0315-0345	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0010-0020 0115-0120 2320-2330	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0150-0200 0325-0340	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	Time	Direction (locality)	Weapons used	Number of ceasefire violations	Casualties and damage
	0020-0045 0130-0145 0210-0220	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0150-0230	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0035-0130	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0210-0225 0255-0310	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	4	
	0005-0135	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0115-0135	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0000-0005 0230-0300	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0000-0005 0230-0300	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0115-0135 0230-0300	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0010 0230-0245 2335-2345	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0020-0030 0100-0130 0150-0205	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0020-0050	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0050-0150 0310-0330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0020-0105 0210-0215	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0050-0135 0310-0330	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0220-0250	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0220-0250 0300-0315	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0005-0030 0110-0120	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0005-0100	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0120-0145 0200-0235	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0130-0205 0420-0450	Mehdili village (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0350-0415	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	2150-2200	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
31 October	0015-0035 0055-0105 0200-0225	Talysh and Tapgaragoyunlu villages (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0230-0300	Gulustan village (Goranboy district, Azerbaijan)	AK	1	
	0025-0135 0155-0205 0305-0315	Merzili village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0110-0145 0205-0255	Novruzlu village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0120-0140 0200-0245 0305-0315	Javahirli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0115-0155 0245-0250	Saryjaly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AKM	3	
	0125-0155 0220-0230 0310-0320	Shuraabad village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0005-0025	Kengerli village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0430-0450	Garagashly village (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0135-0150 0235-0310	Shykhlar and Bash Garvand villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0005-0010 0440-0515	Jerabert and Karmiravan villages (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0330-0355	Yarymdzha village (Tartar district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	

Date	*Time*	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damage*
	0420-0430	Unnamed heights of Khojavand district, Azerbaijan	AK	2	
	0105-0155 0200-0215	Kuropatkino and Minakhorlu villages (Khojavand district, Azerbaijan)	AK	4	
	0005-0025	Merzili and Tazakend villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0310-0330	Yusifjanly and Giyamaddinli villages (Aghdam district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0105-0205 0235-0255	Unnamed heights of Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	AK	5	
	0205-0215 0230-0240 0250-0300	Garakhanbeyli village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0235-0255	Horadiz village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	2	
	0115-0135	Gorgan village (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	3	
	0000-0005 0205-0210 0230-0315 0400-0410 0540-0545	Ashaghy Seyidahmedli and Alykhanly villages (Fizuli district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0200-0205 0340-0445	Mehdili and Jojug Marjanly villages (Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan)	AK	6	
	0310-0340 0520-0525	Unnamed heights of Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	AK	4	
	0005-0035 0100-0120	Unnamed heights of Goygol district, Azerbaijan	AK	3	
	0115-0125 0255-0330	Gyzylhajyly village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	
	0015-0055 0105-0155 0205-0220	Gushchu Ayrum village (Gazakh district, Azerbaijan)	AK	5	

United Nations S/2016/59

Security Council

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English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 21 January 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you with regard to the summary statement of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration, as contained in document S/2016/10, dated 4 January 2016.

In accordance with the established procedure, I should like to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Cuba requests that the following four matters brought to the Council's attention by the Republic of Cuba should remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is currently seized:

- Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378)
- Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605)
- Complaint by Cuba (S/10993)
- Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120)

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodolfo **Reyes Rodríguez**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-01079 (E) 270116 270116

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United Nations S/2016/60

Security Council

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21 January 2016

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the twenty-third submitted pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014), paragraph 10 of Council resolution 2165 (2014), paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2191 (2014) and paragraph 5 of Council resolution 2258 (2015), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report, every 30 days, on the implementation of the resolutions by all parties to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.

2. The information contained herein is based on the information available to United Nations agencies on the ground, from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, other Syrian sources and open sources. Data from United Nations agencies on their humanitarian deliveries have been reported for the period from 1 to 31 December 2015. More recent data have been included, where available.

II. Major developments

A. Political/military

3. Widespread conflict and high levels of violence continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic in December. Indiscriminate and disproportionate aerial bombings and ground attacks by Government forces and indiscriminate shelling by non-State armed opposition groups and designated terrorist groups continued to kill, injure and displace civilians. The conduct of hostilities by all parties continued to be characterized by a widespread disregard for the rules of international humanitarian law and the obligation of all parties to protect civilians.

4. In December, deaths of civilians were reported by different actors. The Syrian Network for Human Rights documented the killing of 1,446 civilians, while the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reported that 222 civilians had been killed and 585 injured. The United Nations received reports of the alleged use of barrel bombs by Government forces, reportedly resulting in the deaths of 76 individuals, including 12 children in December. The United Nations was not able to independently verify those numbers.

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5. Heavy fighting continued to be reported in Damascus and Rif Dimashq in December. Government forces carried out several offensives. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), between 4 and 16 December, some 72 civilians in Duma, including 19 children, were reportedly killed in air strikes and ground offensives. OHCHR also received reports of air strikes hitting the Souk al-Tijari market in Jisreen on 4 December, reportedly killing 26 civilians, including six children. On the same day, the main square in Kafr Batna was reportedly hit, killing 15 civilians, including four children. On 25 December, the leader of the Army of Islam, Zahran Alloush, and five other members of the group were killed in an air strike on Duma, which, although publicly claimed by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, was attributed to the Russian Federation by the Army of Islam.

6. On 22 and 23 December, Syrian Government forces reportedly attacked a rebel-held town south-west of Damascus, in Moadamiya, with artillery fire and helicopters dropping barrel bombs. Local activists, opposition groups and monitors accused the Government of using chemical weapons in the operation, alleging that five people, including one civilian, died of suffocation following a missile attack on 22 December. It was not possible to verify that claim.

7. Non-State armed opposition groups continued to launch mortars and shell Damascus city during the reporting period. According to sources on the ground, on 2 December, 3 civilians were reportedly killed and 26 others injured, including 14 students at the Al-Sham Higher Institute in the Rukn al-Din neighbourhood, which was hit by mortars. On the same day, a mortar struck the Civil Engineering College in the Baramkeh neighbourhood of Damascus city, injuring two students and a professor. According to reports by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, on 3 December, 14 mortars and rockets hit the capital, killing 3 persons and injuring 26 others. Later, on 8 December, 12 rockets and missiles hit a school, a hospital and sports facilities, injuring seven persons. On 12 and 13 December, 91 rockets and missiles hit mainly civilian areas, killing 15 persons and injuring 56 others. On 14 December, the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations in Geneva informed OHCHR that the "Beiruni" and "French" hospitals in Damascus had been hit on 8 December by rocket fire, killing one staff member and injuring another.

8. On 19 December, Lebanese militant and member of Hizbullah, Samir Kuntar, was killed by an explosion that destroyed a six-story residential building in Jaramana, south-east of Damascus. The explosion also reportedly killed eight others, including Hizbullah commanders, and injured several more. According to official Syrian sources, Samir Kuntar was killed by a "rocket attack". Hizbullah alleged that two Israeli jets had penetrated Syrian airspace to carry out the attack. The United Nations is not in a position to confirm or deny that assertion.

9. During the reporting period, intensive fighting continued in different parts of Aleppo governorate. Pro-Government ground forces, supported by Government and Russian air strikes, hit areas controlled by non-State armed opposition groups close to the Turkish-Syrian border, including several villages close to the Bab al-Hawa and Bab al-Salam border crossings. In southern Aleppo, Government forces made advances, seizing the towns of Khan Touman, Karasna and surrounding areas from non-State armed opposition groups and the Nusrah Front on 20 December. Government forces also continued to advance in eastern rural Aleppo towards the

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) strongholds of Deir Hafir and Bab. On 29 December, ISIL reportedly started to withdraw from Bab town and surrounding villages north-east of Aleppo. On 11 December, non-State armed opposition groups made advances against ISIL, in the northern countryside of Aleppo, along its remaining stretch of border with Turkey, and seized Hamzat village.

10. On 26 December, the newly established Arab-Kurdish coalition known as the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) made advances against ISIL, with support from the coalition forces led by the United States of America, capturing the Tishreen Dam in north-east rural Aleppo. Operations at the dam were suspended for several days. In Aleppo city, non-State armed opposition groups continued to shell civilian parts of Government-controlled areas. On 9 December, for example, at least 4 civilians were reportedly killed and more than 50 wounded when the Nile neighbourhood was shelled.

11. In Ladhaqiyah, in the north-western part of the Syrian Arab Republic, Government forces, with support from Russian air strikes, continued their offensive against non-State armed opposition groups. On 18 December, Government forces recaptured the Nuba hilltop, in Akrad Mountain, and on 28 December, it recaptured Burj al-Kassab in Rabia subdistrict.

12. In Homs governorate, fighting continued between Government forces and non-State armed opposition groups. On 4 December, 10 civilians, including three children, were killed when a rocket reportedly launched by Government forces hit a residential area in Talbiseh. On 29 December, Government forces recaptured Maheen town and Hwarin village and regained control of several hilltops and farms around Qaryatein. On 12 December, ISIL claimed responsibility for a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device in the Zahra neighbourhood of Homs city, killing at least 16 civilians and injuring 45 others. On 28 December, a car bomb, which was not claimed by any group, exploded in the same neighbourhood, reportedly killing some 30 civilians and injuring another 190 people.

13. In Hasakah governorate, SDF continued its offensive against ISIL in the southern part of the governorate, with support from the United States-led coalition forces and the Kurdish People's Protection Units, reportedly heavily shelling the town of Arishah on 14 December. Elsewhere in Hasakah, three tankers filled with explosives were reportedly detonated by ISIL on 10 December in Tel Tamer, killing 22 civilians. On 30 December, bombs were reportedly detonated by ISIL in two restaurants in the predominantly Christian neighbourhood of Westa in Qamishli town, killing at least 16 civilians and injuring 30 others.

14. In Dayr al-Zawr governorate, on 5 December, ISIL reportedly hit the Government-held neighbourhood of Joura in Dayr al-Zawr city with mortar rounds, killing four civilians and injuring several others. On 22 December, at least 9 students were reportedly killed and 20 others injured when mortars fired by ISIL struck a school in the Hrabish area of Dayr al-Zawr city. The following day, ISIL reportedly captured Jafra town and the Al-Sena'a district of Dayr al-Zawr city.

15. In Dar'a governorate, fighting intensified between Government forces and non-State armed opposition groups. Five civilians were allegedly killed by heavy artillery by Government forces on 3 December in Sanamain and six more were reportedly killed the following day. On 23 December, an air strike hit a residential area in the centre of Sheikh Miskine town, reportedly killing eight civilians,

including five children. Two civilians were reportedly killed two days later, when the Government launched an aerial offensive in the area.

16. The Russian Federation and the United States-led coalition forces continued operations against ISIL across the Syrian Arab Republic in December. OHCHR reported that, during a 24-hour period between15 and 16 December, Russian authorities confirmed that they had carried out 59 military sorties against 212 targets in the governorates of Aleppo, Hama, Hasakah, Homs, Idlib, Ladhaqiyah and Raqqah and, between 25 and 30 December, 286 military sorties in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Hasakah, Homs, Idlib, Ladhaqiyah and Raqqah. At the same time, the United States Central Command confirmed that it had conducted at least 161 strikes against ISIL targets in the governorates of Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and Raqqah in December.

17. OHCHR received a number of reports alleging that there had been civilian casualties as a result of air strikes. Reports of the origin of the air strikes, however, could not be adequately ascertained. For example, on 6 December, air strikes allegedly hit Qahtaniya village and Hettin Orchard village in rural Raqqah, allegedly killing at least 15 civilians and injuring at least 25 others. On 16 December, 21 civilians were reportedly killed in an air strike in Raqqah city, destroying several buildings, including a mosque. According to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, Russian air strikes have killed more than 2,300 people and air strikes by the United States led-coalition have killed 299 people.

18. The final weeks of the reporting period also saw an increase in public expressions of concern by non-governmental organizations and monitors regarding the air campaign by the Russian Federation. On 20 December, Human Rights Watch released a report documenting the use of cluster munitions on at least 20 occasions since the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Russian Federation began their joint air campaign on 30 September. In the report, it is stated that such weapons are internationally banned and inherently indiscriminate. The Russian Federation has consistently and strongly rejected this reporting as biased and full of ungrounded claims and has denied the use of cluster munitions.

19. Civilian displacement continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic in December, with over 76,000 people displaced from Aleppo, Dar'a, Idlib, Raqqah and Rif Dimashq governorates. In Aleppo, for example, clashes between the non-State armed opposition groups and Government forces displaced approximately 10,000 people from several areas in the southern part of the governorate, including from Khan Touman, to north of the governorate. In Idlib governorate, intensified air strikes in northern and western parts of rural Jisr Ash-Shugur displaced approximately 4,700 persons within the district. An additional 500 people fled to Ladhaqiyah governorate and 1,750 to Turkey. In December, some 17,000 displaced persons returned to Tamannah area in south-east Idlib governorate after being displaced to Ma'arat al-Numan since October 2015. In Dar'a governorate, following intense aerial bombardment, over 10,000 people were displaced from Sheikh Miskine to the villages of Nawa, Da'el, Hara, Jasim and other nearby areas.

20. Civilian infrastructure continued to be targeted during the reporting period. According to OHCHR sources, on 13 December, four schools were damaged in air strikes in Duma, killing four teachers and eight children. In Dayr al-Zawr, the Sabie al-Jamia primary school was hit in early December, killing 3 students and four staff members and injuring 17 students.

21. There were developments regarding several local agreements during the reporting period. In the Wa'r neighbourhood of Homs, following an agreement reached in late November 2015 between a local committee representing the residents and non-State armed opposition groups and the Government, 300 fighters and more than 500 family members, including almost 170 children under the age of 12, were evacuated to Idlib city on 9 December. As part of the agreement, three inter-agency convoys delivered humanitarian assistance to 75,000 people in need. In Rif Dimashq, on 22 December, Government forces intensified their ground and aerial offensives in Muadamiyat al-Sham, where a local agreement is in place, reportedly killing 5 persons and injuring 12 others. On 26 December, the Government closed the main road to Muadamiyat al-Sham, preventing the movement of all civilians to and from the city.

22. As part of the implementation of the so-called Four Towns ceasefire agreement covering Zabadani, Madaya, Fu'ah and Kafraya and surrounding areas, a United Nations team, with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, the Lebanese Red Cross and the Humanitarian Relief Foundation, facilitated a humanitarian evacuation of injured persons and their accompanying family members, with critical support from the Governments of Turkey and Lebanon. On 28 December, 338 people from Fu'ah and Kafraya and 125 people from Zabadani and Madaya were evacuated through Turkey and Lebanon. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, humanitarian assistance was delivered to Fu'ah, Kafraya and Madaya on 11 January. Earlier on 20 December, six air strikes, reportedly attributed to the Russian Federation, hit a number of locations in Idlib city. The air strikes reportedly killed 95 civilians and injured 170 others. The Four Towns agreement included Idlib city among the towns that would be subject to a ceasefire.

23. In Dar'a governorate, an agreement was reached between the Nusrah Front and the Government on 7 December to allow Nusrah Front fighters to leave Dar'a for Idlib governorate. A total of 185 fighters were reportedly escorted by Government forces to Idlib governorate. In Wadi Barada, in Rif Dimashq, an agreement was reportedly reached between local leaders and the Government on 21 December on restoring the water supply to Damascus city in return for the Government opening up access to the city and allowing the entry of humanitarian and medical assistance; a halt to the shelling and bombardment of the area; and the release of detainees from Wadi Barada. Following the agreement, the Government opened the road to Wadi Barada on 3 January, and the local leaders have restored a partial water supply to Damascus, pending the compliance by the Government with the remaining provisions of the agreement.

24. On 18 December, following the third meeting of the International Syria Support Group, held in New York, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2254 (2015), in which it requested the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria to convene representatives of the Government and the opposition to engage in formal negotiations on a political transition process on an urgent basis, expressed support for a nationwide ceasefire to run in parallel, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on additional options for confidence-building measures. Furthermore, on 22 December, the Council adopted resolution 2258 (2015) renewing the authorization of the United Nations and its implementing partners to continue cross-border operations through the crossings of Al-Ramtha, Bab al-Hawa, Bab al-Salam and Yarubiyah for a period of 12 months and renewing the mandate of the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the same period.

B. Human rights

25. The scale and severity of abuses and violations of international human rights and humanitarian law remained grave during the reporting period. OHCHR continued to receive allegations and to document cases of arbitrary detention, sexual and gender-based violence, torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and deaths while in custody in Government detention centres. OHCHR also received reports of non-State armed opposition groups running parallel "justice systems" in areas under their effective control, which are not in compliance with international human rights standards, where civilians and other protected persons were subject to abductions, cruel and degrading treatment, and executions without due process.

26. During the reporting period, OHCHR received reports on deteriorating conditions in the women's section of Adra Central Prison in Damascus, following unconfirmed reports that nearly 300 additional detainees had been brought to the section in November and December, leading to severe overcrowding of the facility. According to OHCHR, the situation was further exacerbated by a lack of available medical services.

27. In Hasakah governorate, on 9 December, ISIL reportedly released 25 Assyrians, including two children, from their custody. A total of 123 persons have been released since February 2015, with over 100 Assyrian civilians reportedly still being held by ISIL.

28. In Qahtaniya village, in Raqqah governorate, on 4 December, ISIL fighters reportedly beheaded a civilian accused of spying. On 8 December, ISIL fighters reportedly executed three people in Tabqa town who had been accused of mocking ISIL. The following day, ISIL abducted a Christian civilian in Tabqa for allegedly not paying taxes.

29. On 3 December, ISIL released a video purportedly showing the execution of six residents of Dayr al-Zawr city in Rahba castle, near Mayadeen, who were accused of collaborating with the Government. The video appears to show children under 15 years of age carrying out the executions. On the same day, ISIL reportedly executed a woman in Albo Kamal city in Dayr al-Zawr governorate, who was accused of blasphemy.

30. According to OHCHR sources, on 3 December, the Kurdish People's Protection Units closed roads leading to Hasakah city, preventing displaced Arab civilians from entering the city, and arresting many of them for allegedly being linked to ISIL. On the same day, Kurdish People's Protection Unit fighters allegedly set fire to houses in the predominantly Arab villages of Mabrouka, Abo el-Shakhat, Raj'an and Raj'iya in Hasakah governorate, reportedly accusing the inhabitants of having links to ISIL.

31. On 14 December, Kurdish People's Protection Unit fighters reportedly forcibly conscripted a male child in rural Qamishli.

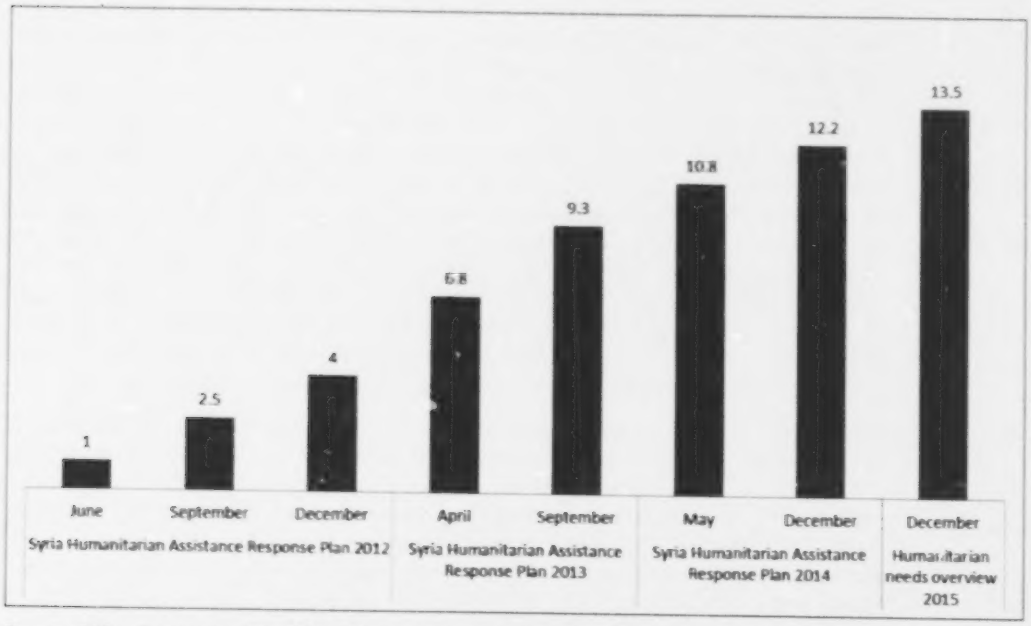
C. Humanitarian response

32. The humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to deteriorate in 2015. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased from 12.2 million in 2014 to 13.5 million, representing an 11 per cent

increase in the humanitarian caseload. In 2015, United Nations agencies assisted millions of people every month with life-saving assistance. United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) more than doubled the number of people assisted every month in the second half of the year, compared with the first half. The number of people receiving food assistance remained largely constant throughout 2015, with the World Food Programme (WFP) targeting 4.2 million people a month. The World Health Organization (WHO) delivered, on average, 1.3 million medical treatments every month to people in need. In 2015, the United Nations and its partners requested a total of $7.4 billion for the Humanitarian Response Plan and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan. A total of $3.8 billion, or 53 per cent, was received. In 2016, the two appeals requested $7.7 billion for the response efforts.

People in need

(in millions)



Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat.

33. In December, United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners continued to reach millions of people in need, through all modalities, from within the Syrian Arab Republic and across borders, pursuant to resolutions 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015). WFP delivered food assistance to 3.6 million people. WHO distributed medicines and supplies for nearly 780,000 treatments and over 50,000 trauma cases. UNICEF reached 3.9 million people with multisectoral support. UNHCR reached 470,000 people with core relief items. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) partners delivered reproductive health-care services and services relating to gender-based violence to 18,000 people. FAO reached 625,000 people with food and agricultural support. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) delivered basic relief items for 151,000 people. The United Nations Relief and

Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided support to more than 280,000 Palestine refugees. Non-governmental organizations also continued to deliver assistance to people, in line with previous months. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic continued to provide basic services to areas under its control as well as to many areas beyond its control.

34. Cross-border deliveries continued during the reporting period. As at 31 December, the United Nations and its implementing partners had sent 240 shipments — 162 from Turkey and 78 from Jordan — to the Syrian Arab Republic, under the terms of resolutions 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015). The shipments included food assistance for over 2.5 million people, non-food items for 1.8 million people, water and sanitation supplies for 2.2 million people,[1] and medical supplies sufficient for 4.9 million treatments in six governorates. In line with resolutions 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015), the United Nations notified the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in advance of each shipment, including the details of its content, its destination and the number of beneficiaries.

35. The United Nations Monitoring Mechanism continued its operations in Jordan and Turkey. In December, it monitored 17 United Nations humanitarian shipments consisting of 476 trucks, confirming the humanitarian nature of each, and notifying the Syrian authorities after each shipment. The Monitoring Mechanism continued to benefit from excellent cooperation with the Governments of Jordan and Turkey. Three inter-agency convoys brought humanitarian assistance to 75,000 people in Wa'r, in Homs city, on 5 and 12 December and 11 January. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic did not permit surgical supplies to be included in the first convoy on 5 December, depriving some 24,480 beneficiaries of assistance. On 11 and 14 January, under the Four Towns agreement, an inter-agency convoy delivered assistance, including food, medical items and blankets, for 40,000 people in Madaya, in Rif Dimashq, and 20,000 people in Fu'ah and Kafraya, in Idlib governorate. On 14 January, WHO received permission for a mobile clinic to enter Madaya to start treating some of the reported cases of severe malnutrition.

36. United Nations agencies undertook other cross-line deliveries in December. For example, through local partners, WHO provided nearly 350,000 treatments across conflict lines, including in Aleppo and Homs governorates. UNICEF and its partners delivered assistance to Moadamiyet al-Sham, in Rif Dimashq, including water and sanitation, health and nutrition supplies, benefiting 11,000 people. WFP and its local partners delivered food to 2,000 people in Akash and Salba, in rural Hama, and 5,000 people in Tiba, in Rif Dimashq. UNHCR reached the Hol area of Hasakah governorate with relief items for 3,500 people. FAO provided veterinary supplies for the livestock of 18,000 people in Raqqa governorate.

Humanitarian access

37. The delivery of humanitarian assistance to many of the 13.5 million people in need of assistance in the Syrian Arab Republic remained extremely challenging in many areas owing to active conflict, insecurity and deliberate restrictions by the parties, including burdensome administrative procedures. In 2015, the United Nations and its partners reached less than a third of the hard-to-reach locations on average per month. In all sectors except for health, significantly fewer people in

[1] The increase includes deliveries of sodium hypochlorite to treat water systems, with a potential to reach an estimated 800,000 people in the catchment areas.

hard-to-reach areas were reached with assistance in the second half of 2015, compared with the first half of the year.

38. Access to the 4.5 million people living in hard-to-reach locations remained of critical concern. Since the beginning of 2015, out of a total of 113 requests submitted to the Government for inter-agency convoys, 13 have been approved and completed through 25 inter-agency convoys reaching 620,500 people with assistance; 15 have been approved, in principle, but have not yet proceeded owing to lack of final approval by security forces, insecurity and lack of agreement on safe passage, or are currently under preparation; 3 have been suspended owing to security conditions; 80 were unanswered within a three-month period; and 2 have been resubmitted and are pending approval. Compared with previous years, there was a downward trend in approvals in 2015.

39. In December, United Nations agencies and partners reached 49 of the 147 hard-to-reach locations (33 per cent). They reached 45 locations with food assistance for over 240,000 people, 17 locations with health support for over 386,000 medical treatments, 11 locations with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for 370,000 people and 6 locations with relief items for 63,000 people. Over half of the people in hard-to-reach areas are in ISIL-controlled areas, to which the United Nations was not able to deliver assistance in December, except for FAO, which, through local partners, was able to deliver wheat and barley seeds to 5,400 people in ISIL-controlled areas in Hasakah governorate.

40. Active conflict in several governorates hindered the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance as well as people's access to essential services. For example, in northern rural Hama, insecurity prevented the delivery of food assistance to Kafr Zeita and Kafr Nabudah subdistricts, which was redirected to cover the needs of 10,000 people who had been displaced to Idlib governorate.

41. Deliberate interference and restrictions by the parties also continued to prevent humanitarian delivery. WFP continued to be unable to reach people in need in ISIL-controlled areas of the country, given that all deliveries have been suspended owing to the inability to work independently and to monitor activities. This affects some 720,000 people in almost all of Dayr al-Zawr and Raqqah governorates, parts of northern rural Aleppo, east rural Homs and pockets of southern rural Hasakah and north-western rural Hama.

42. The delivery of humanitarian supplies through the Nusaybin/Qamishli crossing resumed in December after the crossing had been temporarily closed in October owing to security concerns. Since 12 December, WFP has resumed regular operations through the crossing and has delivered all planned assistance to over 240,000 people. UNICEF delivered health, water and sanitation and education supplies for up to 700,000 people.

43. All UNRWA operations in Yarmouk remained suspended in December. The most recent UNRWA mission to Yarmouk was conducted on 28 March 2015. UNRWA was not permitted to conduct any missions to Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham in December; other humanitarian organizations, however, have reportedly been allowed to deliver assistance to those areas. A limited range of commercial goods continues to enter Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham areas on a daily basis.

44. The administrative procedures currently in place continued to delay or limit the delivery of assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners. In

mid-November, revisions to food import regulations requiring products to be notarized at Syrian embassies in the countries of product origin resulted in significant delays in the December deliveries. The Government has, however, granted a three-month grace period for agencies to comply with the procedures, and imports are now proceeding regularly.

45. As at 31 December, 69 United Nations visa requests (either new visas or renewals) remained pending, 44 of which were within the 15 working day limit and 25 of which had exceeded the limit. In December, 34 visas were approved. In 2015, a total of 44 visas were rejected, exclusive of the four United Nations staff members who were declared personae non gratae in February. This compares with 28 visa rejections in all of 2014.

46. A total of 16 international non-governmental organizations are authorized to operate in the Syrian Arab Republic. International non-governmental organizations continued to face a series of administrative hurdles and restrictions that undermined their ability to operate. They remain restricted in their ability to partner with national humanitarian organizations, open sub-offices, conduct missions, join inter-agency convoys and undertake independent needs assessments. Three visas for staff of international non-governmental organizations remained pending as at 31 December, with 13 applications having been approved in December.

47. The number of national non-governmental organizations authorized to partner with United Nations organizations increased from 138 (operating through 221 branches) to 139 (operating through 223 branches) in December. One national non-governmental organization was added to the list in Rif Dimashq and one new branch was authorized for a non-governmental organization already on the approved list. Authorized national non-governmental organizations continue to operate under complex procedures in partnering with United Nations agencies.

Besieged areas

48. Of the 4.5 million people living in hard-to-reach areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, some 393,700 remained besieged. This includes approximately 200,000 people in Dayr al-Zawr city who are besieged by ISIL; some 181,200 people who are besieged by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in various locations in eastern Ghutah and in Darayya and Zabadani, in Rif Dimashq; and some 12,500 people who are besieged by non-State armed opposition groups and the Nusrah Front in Fu'ah and Kafraya in Idlib governorate. Humanitarian access to people in besieged locations saw no improvement in 2015, with less than 1 per cent of people receiving food or non-food items per month, and around 3 per cent health assistance.

49. The parties to the conflict continued to entirely or heavily restrict access to besieged areas during the reporting period. In December, a total of 2,661 children in besieged locations were reached with textbooks and school support. No other assistance reached the besieged areas in December. The flow of commercial supplies through official routes remained largely blocked, leading to high prices for commodities reaching besieged areas through unofficial and irregular supply lines. Freedom of movement remained heavily restricted, although certain groups, such as students and members of reconciliation councils, were occasionally allowed to leave from and return to some besieged areas.

50. In eastern Ghutah, Rif Dimashq, some 176,500 people are besieged in the following locations: Duma, Harasta, Arbin, Zamalka, Ain Tarma, Hammura, Jisrein, Kafr Batna, Saqba and Zabadani. In December, UNICEF delivered textbooks and school supplies to 2,300 children in Harasta.

51. In Zabadani, in Rif Dimashq, prior to the recent evacuation, an estimated 700 people remained besieged by Government forces. On 28 December, the evacuation of wounded and accompanying family members from Zabadani and Madaya took place under the Four Towns agreement. In December, UNICEF delivered textbooks and school supplies to 340 children in Zabadani.

52. In Darayya, in Rif Dimashq, about 4,000 people remain besieged by Government forces. No assistance reached the area in December. People in Darayya have not been assisted by the United Nations since 2012.

53. In Fu'ah and Kafraya, in Idlib governorate, some 12,500 people remain besieged by non-State armed opposition groups and the Nusrah Front. No assistance reached the area in December. The evacuation of wounded and accompanying family members took place on 28 December under the Four Towns agreement. As at 13 January, a joint United Nations, ICRC and Syrian Arab Red Crescent convoy had delivered humanitarian and life-saving assistance for 40,000 people in need in Madaya and 20,000 people in need in Fu'ah and Kafraya.

54. In the Government-controlled western neighbourhoods of Dayr al-Zawr city, some 200,000 people are besieged by ISIL. FAO and partners provided treatments for the livestock of 1,600 people in addition to wheat seeds for 500 people. With the approvals secured, plans remain for an emergency inter-agency United Nations airlift to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to the area but, to date, clashes in the vicinity of the military airport have prevented the operation from proceeding.

Free passage of medical supplies, personnel and equipment

55. In December, WHO and its implementing partners delivered medicines and medical supplies for over 346,000 treatments through cross-line operations in Aleppo and Homs governorates. The restricted access caused by the constraints imposed by the parties to the conflict and the worsening security environment constitutes one of the main hindrances to WHO operations. This affects the patients, the most vulnerable people, as well as the population's morbidity and mortality. Prevention of the delivery of essential medical supplies and equipment, in particular to hard-to-reach areas, besieged areas and areas controlled by non-State armed opposition groups, continues to lead to loss of life and lack of access to life-saving medical assistance. Five WHO requests to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to send medicines and medical supplies for 12 locations in five governorates remain pending, including requests to reach Sheikh Miskine in Dar'a, Shadade in Hasakah and Duma and Harasta in Rif Dimashq.

56. UNICEF delivered health and midwifery kits for over 200,000 people in primary health-care centres, hospitals and mobile clinics in northern governorates and emergency health kits for 40,000 health consultations in southern governorates. Water treatment supplies to treat water for a catchment population of 400,000 people were distributed, including for 70,000 people in hard-to-reach areas.

57. In December, WHO, UNICEF and partners reached over 860,000 children with polio vaccines. The vaccinations were given in Kobane for the first time, benefiting

17,800 children, and in Raqqah, Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah, eastern Aleppo, eastern Hama and eastern Homs. The subnational vaccination campaign conducted in November 2015, which targeted hard-to-reach areas, reached 208,334 children (35 per cent of the 597,000 children targeted). The vaccination teams were not able to access Idlib, Ar-Raqqa and Dayr al-Zawr governorates; Palmyra, Ghantou and Teir Maala, in Homs; and eastern Ghouta, Madaya and Zabadani, in Rif Dimashq. In Raqqah, only Tal Abyad was reached, through Hasakah, and 6,554 children were vaccinated. Some areas in Yarmouk, Jobar, Darayya and Moadamiyet al-Sham were reached.

58. Humanitarian access for health non-governmental organizations providing medical services to ISIL-controlled areas continues to be extremely limited.

Safety and security of staff and premises

59. On 13 December, mortar attacks in Damascus city caused serious damage to the apartment of one UNHCR staff member. The staff member was not injured.

60. A total of 34 United Nations staff members, 31 of whom are UNRWA area staff, 1 from the United Nations Development Programme, 1 from UNICEF and 1 from UNHCR/United Nations Office for Project Services, continue to be detained or missing. Five UNRWA staff members were released in 2015. The total number of humanitarian workers killed in the conflict since March 2011 is 81. This includes 17 staff members of the United Nations, 48 staff members and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Cross, 8 volunteers and staff members of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and 8 staff members of international non-governmental organizations. Of the 81, 15 have been killed since 1 January 2015.

III. Observations

61. The total disregard by the parties for human life and dignity remained a defining feature of the Syrian conflict in 2015. Throughout the year, the Syrian Arab Republic sank deeper into the conflict, with a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of ordinary Syrians. We saw parents taking impossible decisions for their families in search of a safer and better future and watched as many of them embarked on dangerous journeys across the Mediterranean which, for many, became their last. We witnessed harrowing scenes of severely malnourished people in Madaya. The use of starvation as a method of war has reached shocking depths of inhumanity and has become routine and systematic in the Syrian Arab Republic. I again remind all the parties to the conflict that attacks on civilians, the use of explosive weapons in civilian areas and other atrocious acts prohibited under international humanitarian law must stop. The deliberate targeting of civilians and the use of starvation as a weapon of war are war crimes, and those responsible must be held accountable. I am also deeply concerned about the alleged incidents of civilians being killed or injured in recent air strikes and again remind all forces of their responsibility to protect civilians in accordance with key norms and principles, such as proportionality, distinction and precautions, that are enshrined in international humanitarian law. I repeat my call for the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic to be referred to the International Criminal Court.

62. I remain extremely concerned about the increasing humanitarian needs in the Syrian Arab Republic. In 2015, another 1.3 million people joined the 12.2 million people already in need of assistance. The number of children in need went up by

18 per cent, from 5.1 million to 6 million. The number of internally displaced people reached 6.5 million and, by the end of 2015, over 4.6 million people had been registered as refugees. United Nations statistics show that since 2011, an average of 50 Syrian families have been displaced every hour of every day. The impact of the conflict on Syrian children and young people is also very worrisome. Children continue to be killed, maimed and recruited by parties to the conflict. There are 7.5 million children in the Syrian Arab Republic who are growing up knowing nothing but conflict, and over two million of them are out of school. This will have profound implications for years to come if it is not urgently addressed.

63. All parties to the conflict continued to deny access to humanitarian assistance throughout 2015, notwithstanding their obligations under international humanitarian law. In particular, I am deeply concerned about the horrific conditions facing the nearly 400,000 people who remain besieged across the country. The quantity of assistance reaching the besieged areas is pitiful, and in 2015, access to those areas shrank even further. The parties to the conflict need to lift the sieges and allow sustained and unimpeded access to the 4.5 million people living in areas classified as hard-to-reach. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has the primary responsibility to protect its civilian population.

64. The many challenges notwithstanding, the United Nations and its partners managed to reach millions of people in need in 2015. Six million people were reached monthly, on average, with food assistance, over 8.1 million people were provided with adequate drinking water, over 4.8 million people received non-food items, and 1.5 million people were reached with education interventions. However, much more is needed. Insecurity, fighting and deliberate operational obstructions continue to constrain the delivery of assistance, and surgical items are still being removed from convoys. The funding gap also widened. I call upon all donors to contribute generously at the upcoming "Supporting Syria and the Region: London 2016" pledging conference, which will be held on 4 February. The United Nations and its partners can do their job only when adequate funding is available.

65. I am encouraged by recent developments on the political front and, in particular, by the adoption, on 18 December 2015, of Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), which sets out a political path and timeline for ending the Syrian conflict. In the resolution, the Council reiterated its request that the parties abide by their obligations and requested the members of the International Syria Support Group to use their influence with the parties to that end. I expect the States members of the International Syria Support Group to follow through on those commitments and push for safe, sustained and unimpeded humanitarian access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular to besieged and hard-to-reach areas, for the release of arbitrarily detained persons, and for the immediate cessation of any attacks against civilians and civilian objects and indiscriminate use of weapons. This is a fundamental test of the credibility of the renewed political process, and I expect this Council and the States members of the International Syria Support Group to actively support the more detailed confidence-building measures that I will propose later in January. It is imperative for all parties to exert every possible effort to support the United Nations in launching the negotiations. Only a genuine Syrian-led political settlement based on Security Council resolution 2254 (2015) and the Geneva communiqué can stop this tragedy and bring peace to the Syrian Arab Republic.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 21 January 2016 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1646 (2005), adopted on 20 December 2005, in which the Council, in keeping with its resolution 1645 (2005), adopted on the same date, decided that the permanent members listed in Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations should be members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission and that, in addition, the Council should annually select two of its elected members to participate in the Organizational Committee.

I therefore have the honour to inform you that, following informal consultations, the members of the Security Council have agreed on the selection of Angola and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) as the two elected members of the Council to participate in the Organizational Committee for a term of one year, until the end of 2016.

(*Signed*) Elbio **Rosselli**
President of the Security Council

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